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of argument but offers no proof. In the following paragraph he asserts that new machinery has lowered the grade of immigrants—again no evidence. In discussing the “racial conditions” thirty pages are given to snap judgments of the different peoples coming here. *Armenians*: “On the whole they are not desirable immigrants.” *French Canadians*: “They fail to educate their children and they lower the average of intelligence and morality.” *English*: “The class of inferior immigrants tends to increase.” “The French immigrants are in every way desirable additions.” “The German immigrants are thrifty and industrious.” The author favors the Finns, but is very doubtful about the Greeks and Jews. *Irish*: “On the whole they have been essentially mediocre.” *Italians*, “unless they can be induced to go into the country districts, to adopt the idea of permanent settlement, and to bring over families or intermarry here, it is to be feared that the second and third generations will contribute a large number of defectives and delinquents.” To me this chapter appears as of very doubtful value. Much space cannot be here devoted to a criticism of the author’s conclusions. He presents a great amount of very valuable information: the points he discusses are of importance, but the evidence is often lacking to justify his views. If he believes that immigration is to have such disastrous racial, economic and social effects he should immediately advocate the stopping of all immigration. There is no evidence to show that “the criminality of the native element tends to diminish.” To sum up, the volume teems with loose generalizations which are either *ex cathedra* statements or depend upon statistical evidence often open to great criticism.

In the chapter dealing with the History of Immigration Legislation the author fails to show how the legislation of New York and Massachusetts became the basis of the Federal Legislation. The author discusses in detail the effects of the present laws and the proposed new legislation.

The volume under review is the most comprehensive book on the subject of the last decade. It discusses practically all of the questions which have arisen and of the suggestions made for avoiding the dangers. It deserves careful attention in spite of its very serious defects. The bibliography is brief but well classified.

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**Hishida, Seiji G.** *The International Position of Japan as a Great Power.*

Pp. 289. New York: The Columbia University Press, 1905.

This book is the third part of volume 24 of the Studies in History, Economics and Public Law, edited by the Faculty of Political Science of Columbia University. It traces “Japan’s historic policy in dealing with foreign nations” in order to demonstrate that her entrance into the “family of nations” does not constitute a “peril” to either Eastern or Western civilization. The question is approached in a logical and systematic order. First, the character of international society in general is discussed. Then come in sequence chapters on the International Society of Ancient Asia, Dreams of Universal Empire, The First Intercourse of Japan with the European Nations, Reopening of the Sealed Japan, Japan’s Entry into the

Comity of Nations, Modern International Relations of Japan with Asiatic Nations, The Far Eastern Question.

This work forms a valuable addition to the political literature of the day. Most books on the Far East, written by persons whose point of view is exclusively Occidental, must be approached with suspicion. The West cannot assimilate the Japanese as completely as have the Japanese the West. It is as an interpretation of the Far Eastern situation by a Japanese who has taken the trouble to understand European and American ideas that we must consider this book. Its scope is international, yet it throws many side lights upon the history of political theories in the East which the student can find elsewhere only with great labor. Even so notable a work as Dunning's *History of Political Theories* is confined exclusively to the philosophy of the European Aryan peoples. This is because the legal, ethical and theological ideas of the Orient are so difficult to separate from the purely political. This volume on Japan is incidentally a contribution to the work of disentanglement. At least it should lead to a realization that, though with tardy growth, the spirit of nationalism is and has been taking form in the East, and that with this growth has come in Eastern thought a partial separation of the political from the ethical and religious. The time has come when the student of political science can no longer disregard the political theories of the East.

Historically there are many parallels between the development of international society in the East and in the West. The national state could not have its birth until the dream of universal empire had been dissipated by the repeated failures of ambitious Asiatic leaders. Ideas of national sovereignty then became prominent, and save where affected by the "white peril" had their natural growth. Japan, more apt than her neighbors has learned the lessons of the West, and has become the dominant power of the Orient. Two incidents of her rise were two wars, one with an Eastern and the other with a Western power. As a result she now occupies a position in the East somewhat analogous to that held by the United States among the Americas. The United States cannot therefore consider the conclusion of Japan ill-founded that Russia not Japan is the "peril" in the East.

The practical conclusion of the book is that in her relations with both Eastern and Western nations Japan has shown herself to be able and ready to advance the civilization of the world. The policy of Japan is stated as follows: "It is the desire of Japan to preserve in the Orient the national status of those of her sister Asiatic nations which are not yet subjugated by foreign powers, and to lead them to that light of western civilization which she is now enjoying, without having abandoned her national individualism. . . . The Mikado and his statesmen have from time immemorial regarded the peace of the Korean peninsula as an object of vital importance to the welfare of Japan, and the preservation of Korean integrity has become the traditional policy of the Island Empire. For the attainment of this end Japan fought with China in 1894, with Russia in 1904, and will fight at any cost in the future with any power. . . . Though Japan has

often been at enmity with China prior to the war of 1894, yet, when the latter's territorial integrity was threatened by foreign powers, she at once manifested her interest in the preservation of the Celestial empire. . . . So long as China is incapable of maintaining single-handed an independent existence and of withstanding the external pressure of aggressive powers, Japan will not shirk her responsibility, even if called upon for armed assistance, as was demonstrated by the recent war. . . . The civilized nations of the West should have faith in Japan's leadership in helping China, because Japan has not only pledged herself to maintain Chinese territorial integrity and the open-door policy in public documents, but has also fulfilled this pledge in practice." Japan calls upon the nations for recognition as a promotor of the peace of "the world, the progress of humanity, the prosperity of each individual nation, the reconciliation of the East and West."

Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, in the August, 1906, number of the *North American Review* concurs in this view in the following words: "It is well that the fact has become recognized in Europe and in the United States that Japan means to be, and is to be, the dominant factor in the Far East, and that any commercial or other advantages in the distant Orient, which Europe and America desire to secure, can be obtained only by the same legitimate methods these nations employ in their dealings with each other. The recognition of this existing situation, which has become so thoroughly accentuated through the result of the Russo-Japanese War, is certain to make for lasting peace in the Far East."

Mr. Hishida's work is a thoroughly creditable performance. Were it not for the fact that it lacks an index it would serve as a compact reference book on the international history of Japan, China and Korea. No modern book, whether part of a series or not, should be separately issued without an index. The authorities are, however, given throughout, and the appendix contains a bibliography. The reader would appreciate it if a good map were contained in the book. A typographical error appears on page 183, where in the paragraph heading, "Spain" is printed instead of "Siam." Without detracting from the serious character of the work, there is occasionally a touch of imagery perhaps suggestive of Japanese methods of thought as shown in their works of art, poetry, etc. An example is the following (p. 60): "The Mongol Tartar, in the beginning of the thirteenth century, was surging from the grassy plains of Manchuria over the Asiatic and even the European continents; and the wave flung its last drops of spray over Japan."

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**Merriam, George S.** *The Negro and the Nation: A History of American Slavery and Emancipation.* Pp. iv, 436. Price, \$1.75, net. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1906.

The book is without preface. Much of its ground had been covered by the author, twenty years earlier, in his *Life and Times of Samuel Bowles*. Up to the reconstruction period, the narrative scarcely exceeds in space